

Norwich Bulletin and Courier.

115 YEARS OLD.

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Norwich, Monday, Dec. 25, 1911.

The Circulation of The Bulletin.

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut, and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 2,000 of the 4,800 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Wadsworth it is delivered to over 200 houses, in Putnam and Danbury to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-five towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and forty-one rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold for every town and on all the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,612
1905, average	5,920
December 22, 1911	8,317

CHRISTMAS.

The Bulletin wishes every reader a merry Christmas.

Charles Dickens, whose centenary is being celebrated this year, wrote: "It is good to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas, when his mighty Founder was a child himself."

While Christmas is recognized as the children's jubilee in all nations, and the world seems to pause to give them a day of cheer, and to impress them with the love which symbolizes the great love which has made man, it should be borne in mind that the perfect life which illuminates the ages and gives assurance of mansions in the skies is the real perpetuating cause of the festival.

The babe in the manger and the divine life confirming the prophecies set before man, demonstrated divine harmony and power as it was never before seen on earth, and it continued until man saw that life triumphed over death—that life was eternal.

It has been well said that "the Great Unknown of which we come is irradiated at Bethlehem by the glories of the Eternal Purpose. And the 'great darkness' that receives us is all aflame with the glory of the Infinite. 'Unto us this divine child is born this day.' We will not expose Him to perils on the bleak hillsides of blind indifference; but welcome to the warm sanctuary of our lives this messenger of God!"

A MAJORITY IN TWO STATES BLACK.

Director Durant, of the bureau of census, made public a bulletin on the duration of the population of the United States according to race, nativity, and parentage, as shown by the thirtieth census. The figures for continental United States have been made public in a previous bulletin, which gave the percentage of the white population as 84.9 per cent; foreign, 14.5 per cent; negro, 10.7 per cent, and all others as 0.4 per cent. Of the whites 74.4 per cent are native born, 25.6 per cent were born of foreign parents.

Of the 1,114,756 population of Connecticut, 1,098,532 are white, an increase in ten years of 23.7 per cent, of whom 770,194 are native born, 328,338 were born of native parents, and 128,717 of foreign parents. The negro population of Connecticut decreased during the last ten years 0.3 per cent, from 12,375 in 1900 to 12,174 in 1910. Under the head of "all others" are included Chinese and Japanese, and their number in the state is given as 959, a loss of 136 per cent.

Among the New England states New Hampshire has the lowest per cent. of negro population, less than one-tenth of one per cent. This is a decrease of 14.4 per cent for the last ten years. Vermont shows the greatest increase for any New England state, 24.2 per cent, for the same length of time, although as compared with her total population there are but one-half of one per cent colored. Massachusetts has 1.1 per cent of colored population, a gain of 19.9 per cent, and Rhode Island a gain of 4.8 per cent.

The bulletin shows that in two states the number of colored population outnumber the white. Mississippi, 8.6 per cent, of the entire population are negroes, while in South Carolina the percentage is 18.4.

The Boston Record: With a confederate hero of the Monitor-Merrimac fight in the office of the naval war records at Washington, the "bloody phasm" is being bridged. It is as inconspicuous as a submarine cable. Too many such heroes to the front in Washington dim the outlook for civil war veterans.

The Christmas eve revelers in New York found no difficulty in evading the liquor law. They bought their wine in legal time and drank it as they pleased.

What about widening Little Water street? Do you realize it can never be done as reasonably again and that it is a sadly needed improvement?

A western woman with a gun came to the rescue of her husband who had been freed by a bear, and when it was all over the bear lay dead.

At Haverhill, Kan., P. T. Barnum has taken out a marriage license. He wasn't the author of the woolly horse, but he may yet get one.

A San Francisco woman of 71 knocked out two burglars with an Indian club. She ought to be eligible for a pension.

WORKING FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

The tariff policy of President Taft ought to find more cordial support from Congress and the people than is being accorded it. By paying due respect to foreign complaints and being reasonable in adjusting schedules to promote rather than check the sale of American products abroad.

Discriminations, however, against American trade have apparently not yet all been removed. This is evidenced by complaints, for instance, in the south, of the discriminatory treatment which the government of Austro-Hungary accords cottonseed oil. It is said that the market in Austro-Hungary is closed for the oil and that the former trade of approximately five millions of dollars per annum has been utterly destroyed by the increase of the tariff.

The fertilizer manufacturing industry in the south, as well as the consumers of fertilizers throughout the country, believe that if a modification of Section 2 can be secured, the existing unfortunate situation respecting the price of potash salts can be speedily and satisfactorily cleared up.

The instances above are but two of a large number of similar complaints, but they are of particular interest to the people of the south.

Sentiment appears to be rapidly growing for the view that the democratic party can, with much credit to itself, at it relieving such situations as the above, by heeding the recommendation of the president. He should be empowered, in his discretion, to increase by administrative order, the duty on one or more articles now imported from certain foreign countries under the minimum tariff rate—not necessarily to the full extent of the maximum rate (25 per cent), but to such intermediate rates (5 per cent, 10 per cent, or more) as in his judgment may be required to secure fair treatment for American products, and to apply such rates not only to dutiable articles, but also to articles now on the free list, or to either or both classes which may best serve the purpose in view.

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AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE BRITISH.

Over a billion dollars' worth of merchandise passed between the United States and British territory in the ten months ending with October for which statistics have been compiled. The bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor reports that exports from the United States to British flag has been steady, and in aggregated 759 million and imports therefrom \$82 million dollars, thus indicating that for every dollar's worth of merchandise imported from the territory in question, two dollars' worth of American products are exported there.

The growth of American commerce with countries and colonies under the British flag has been steady and in the case of certain countries, notably Canada, very rapid. In 1905 the ten months record of imports from British territory was 289 million, and in 1911, 383 million dollars, an increase of 94 million dollars. The 1911 figures are, however, slightly less than the total for 1910, when the ten months imports aggregated 405 million dollars. Exports to British territory for corresponding periods of the years named meantime grew from \$82 million dollars in 1905 to 759 million in 1911, an increase of 176 million dollars. The share of the total foreign trade for corresponding periods of the years named meantime grew from \$82 million dollars in 1905 to 759 million in 1911, an increase of 176 million dollars.

The United States brought from British territory is about 30 per cent; while about 45 per cent of the export goods thereto, and the total foreign trade, approximately 40 per cent, is with British territory. The term British territory here used includes England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and other British East Indies, British Honduras, British Guiana, Aden, Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands, Hongkong, British Africa, Newfoundland and Labrador, the British West Indies, and other British Islands. To all these, with important exceptions, the exports from the United States are larger in 1911 than in 1905 or earlier years.

To the United Kingdom, the largest British market for American products, our ten months exports increased from 285 million dollars in 1910 to 419 million in 1911; those to Canada, next in rank, the exports in the ten months' period advanced from 261 million dollars in 1910 to 349 million in 1911, a figure more than double the total for the corresponding period of 1905. Australia and New Zealand rank third among the British dominions as a market for American goods with a ten months' total of 40 million compared with 26 million and 21 million in 1905 for like periods. To British Africa the ten months' exports increased from 11 million in 1905 to 12 million in 1910 and 13 million in 1911; those to the British West Indies from 8 million in 1905 to 9 million in 1910 and 10 million in 1911; and those to India 3.4 million dollars in 1905 to 5.2 million in 1910 and 6 million in 1911.

The remaining British communities which show in each case a total in excess of 1 million dollars in the ten months include Hongkong, to which our exports in ten months were valued at 7 million dollars; Newfoundland and Labrador, 4 million; the Straits Settlements, 3.4 million; British Guiana, 1.2 million; British Honduras, 1.2 million; and Aden and Bermuda, each about 1 million dollars. To Gibraltar the total was about \$400,000; to Malta, 300,000; to the British Colonies, 200,000; and to British China, the Falkland Islands, and miscellaneous other British possessions as a whole about \$300,000.

As sources of imports into the United States, Great Britain is again first divided among the British communities. With a ten months' record of 208 million dollars in 1911, compared with 225 million in 1910 and 358 million in 1905; Canada is second, 76 million dollars in 1911, against 83 million in the like period of 1910; India, 41 million, comparing with 38 million in the preceding year; the Straits Settlements, 20 million; other British East Indies, 11.2 million; British West Indies, 11.2 million; Australia, New Zealand, etc., 10 million; British Africa, 2 million; Hongkong, 2 million; Aden, 1.2 million; and British Honduras and Newfoundland, each 1 million dollar.

Raw cotton, meats, and breadstuffs form the bulk of the exports from the United States to the United Kingdom, though certain manufactures, such as agricultural implements, leather, machinery and pig copper are important items in the yearly sales to that country. Our exports to Canada cover a very wide variety, including manufactures of iron and steel, automobiles, illuminating oil, corn, cotton, coal, tobacco, and practically every article enumerated in the export schedule. Australia and the various colonies of the United Kingdom offer large and

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE To Men Who Believe In Jesus

By A Wall Street Broker

CHRISTMAS is the greatest birthday celebration in the world, the birthday of a Peasant-Carpenter, the loftiest character in history and The supreme teacher of the race. If His teachings were practically applied to human affairs, poverty would be impossible, wars unknown, the crimes which disgrace civilization would vanish, and humanity would be made free to live a complete life, and to develop into the highest type of spiritual beings.

Is it not about time for people who believe in Jesus to take Him seriously, and to demand that the world be run on His plainly indicated plan? You say that is impractical? Then you don't believe in Jesus, and this Message is not for you.

The fact is, that His is the only practical plan for the conduct of human affairs. Every other plan ever tried, including the present one, has produced evils untold, and the people have always suffered injustice and exploitation at the hands of a few who claimed to be their masters. His is a plan for showing us how to make a heaven out of this world rather than how to get into a heaven somewhere else. Until His plan is adopted, however, this world will continue to be the scene of poverty, suffering, strife, crime, and unrequited toil—to oppose that plan, even negatively, is to turn our back on Him and to merit His rebuke. "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things I say?"

We talk glibly about the "Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," but how can brotherhood really exist while we are fighting each other for jobs, profits and honor; while we rob the worker and enslave the children? By these things we make this brotherhood impossible and by so doing we commit the other sacrifice of denying this Fatherhood.

No one will question that Jesus demands justice, yet under the present wage system we compel men to produce two dollars of value for one dollar of wages; we deny the other the product of his toil, and those who produce the wealth of the world are left without wealth. This is the supreme injustice, and from it arises the inevitable conflict between capital and labor, which will continue until we adopt an economic system based on justice as Jesus taught it.

He tells us plainly that we cannot run things on God's plan and at the same time on Mammon's plan, and He taught us to pray, "Thy will be done on earth," yet we vote to continue the present Mammon-ruled plan under which the doing of His will is impossible—a proceeding which must, sooner or later, end in dire calamity.

He condemns all unkindness and injustice to children; yet, according to the census of 1900, over 1,750,000 children between six and fourteen years of age are wearing out their lives in mills, mines and factories, robbed of the joys and opportunities of childhood in order that we may get more dividends and profits. And in this land of plenty, babies are starving across the street from milk depots and freezing next door to coal yards.

We would be called traitors, if, while we annually celebrated the birth of Washington, we were to consent to and perpetuate the rule of this country by a foreign king. Or if, while we celebrate the birth of Lincoln, we were to consent to and by our votes perpetuate chattel slavery. Yet both of these combined would not equal the sacrifice of consenting to, and by our votes perpetuating the rule of the chief enemy of Jesus while we celebrate His birth and profess loyalty to Him.

It was by no fortuitous choice that He pointed out Mammon, or what is in this day called Capitalism, as His chief enemy, and until we resolutely set ourselves against the rule of capitalism we cannot claim loyalty to Him or even to believe in Him.

A great deal is being said against bringing into Christmas any but joyous, "happy" thoughts; but how can one who has the Christ spirit rejoice over his own blessings while he realizes that millions of his brothers and sisters are systematically robbed of those same blessings? "If a man love not his brother whom he hath seen," how can he be loyal to the great lover of all men? And if a man have but a spark of brotherly love, how can he fail to oppose, still less sanction and support, an economic tyranny which systematically destroys his brothers and fleches from them gifts the Creator intended for all?

The heart of humanity cries out for Jesus' plan; for a social system economically just and ethically Christian. If the believers in Jesus continue, either from ignorance or prejudice, to oppose this plan, then deliverance will arise from the multitude who, while making no profession, are, in their citizenship, more fundamentally true to the ideals of Jesus than many who call themselves Christians.

O ye men who believe in Jesus, the kingdom of brotherhood is coming, in spite of you if it must be, but its coming is the one great certainty of all the future, the "one far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves." The genuine Christmas spirit will then become the common law of the land and will dominate and control all human affairs.

It is yours to hasten or hinder that great event, for you have the power either to make the will of God to be done on earth or to perpetuate the present Mammon-ruled social system which is the opposite of that will; but you cannot do both, and there is no middle ground.

Increasing markets for our manufactures. On the other hand, British territory supplies a large proportion of our import requirements—manufactures of various kinds from the United Kingdom and foodstuffs and raw materials, such as cotton, tea, tropical fruits, India rubber, clothing wool, and fibers from the British colonies.

of violets and a fine Christmas dinner. A gift of freedom would suit him best today!

EDITORIAL NOTES.
Everybody doesn't tear off the price tag, neither do they judge by it.

One way to get into print as a distinguished citizen is to live 100 years.

Western Maine is still reported to be as snowless and dusty as at midsummer.

The American hen is doing all she can to keep fresh eggs reasonable in price.

A Kansas judge has decided it is not a crime for a man to desert his mother-in-law.

Russia didn't expect Uncle Sam to give it to him in the neck for a Christmas present.

There was a time when the sleigh bells jingled on Christmas; but that was long ago.

Congress is having a good time now; and when it comes together again it may get right down to work.

Emancipation waists are coming, the fashion papers tell us. They hook up so the wearer can hook them herself.

Happy thought for today: It is all over but the music by the children—that will last till the drumhead gives out.

One week from today the United States is going to swear off from absinthie. It might have done so before.

The man who claims to have been driven to drink cannot show that much force was required to make him get there.

Taft was in New York thirty hours and ate five times on invitation. There is such a thing as killing a man with kindness.

Richeson is still receiving bouquets

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Moment as a Measure of Time.

Mr. Editor: I read with some interest in a recent issue of The Bulletin the clipping entitled "Conscience Versus Art," which stated that shortly after Tennyson's poem, "The Vision of Sin," appeared an eminent mathematician sent the poet a letter criticizing him for what the letter termed the unwarranted statement, "Every moment dies a man, and every moment one is born."

The mathematician draws the inference from the quotation that, if it be true, the world's population would remain in a state of perpetual equipoise. I think, however, the mathematician made a serious mistake in trying to be funny, for the moment itself fixed portion of time, and therefore one moment is not exactly the equal of another.

Moments are like girls—some are "lengthened sweetnesses" long drawn out, and some are snatched and they are broad. No one has yet learned how many moments make an hour.

Although the moment is synonymous with instant, yet the former allows a beginning and end, but when one is talking to a pretty girl, no one can compute the space between the two points, not even "The Man Who Walked Away." The latter, however, expresses more brevity and urgency than moment—very much like the time occupied by the falling of the door to a gallows, or the time conveyed by the girl who says her fellow's property is in the hands of the law.

A man may say, "Wait for me on Washington Square a moment," but I found that the goods entirely excluded the nominal rates of duty would reach an ad valorem rate of 150 or even more than 200 per cent, but that the American fabric is actually sold in the market at from only 60 to 80 per cent, higher than similar goods sold abroad.

On the sixteen samples of foreign goods, none of which is imported, the figures are as follows:
Total of foreign prices \$41.84
Duties which would have been assessed had they been imported 76.99
Imported 116.50
Actual domestic price of similar fabrics for use in the plant 69.75

So much for the first report of the tariff board; bright and clear above all shins this one fact:
Prices are governed wholly by the law of supply and demand.
Another fact that came to my notice a day or two ago is worth quickening here. The cloth made at Cutler mills in this village is second to none made on earth; the yarn, workmanship and finish all being perfect before the goods are offered for sale. Charles Gamble, the woolen manufacturer, is an expert both in this country and England. A few weeks ago he saw a pair of curtains on exhibition in a store window at Providence, R. I., marked "\$48." Those curtains were made from ten yards of cloth woven by Mr. Gamble at the mill here, and sold to the Rhode Island firm for 13 cents per yard, or \$1.30 for the pair of curtains. What kind of a tariff law could reduce the price of those curtains to less than half of what they were made for? A few weeks ago he saw a pair of curtains on exhibition in a store window at Providence, R. I., marked "\$48." Those curtains were made from ten yards of cloth woven by Mr. Gamble at the mill here, and sold to the Rhode Island firm for 13 cents per yard, or \$1.30 for the pair of curtains. What kind of a tariff law could reduce the price of those curtains to less than half of what they were made for?

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